

Reinhold Environmental Ltd.



2008 APC Round Table
& Expo Presentation

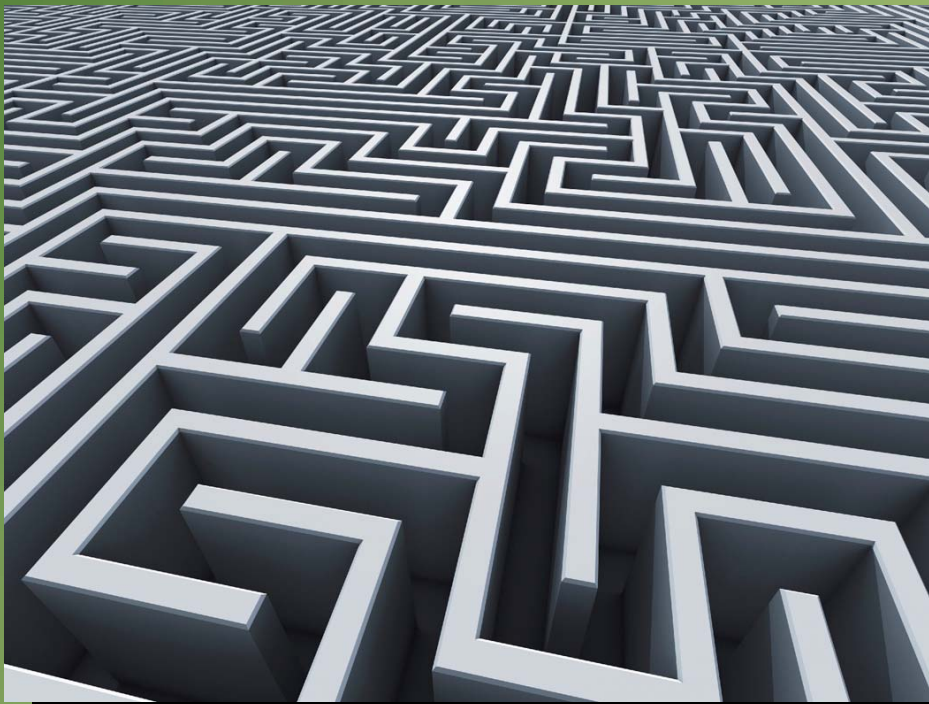
July 13-15, 2008, in Savannah, GA

Work in progress:

The most active work, at the moment, centers around dual injection of mitigating chemical at more than one location. Combinations most in play are:

- Pre AH Ca injection
- Pre AH Na injection
- Pre SCR Na injection with post SCR polishing
- Furnace Mg injection with post SCR polishing,
- Furnace Mg injection with pre and post SCR polishing

What is the right Solution?

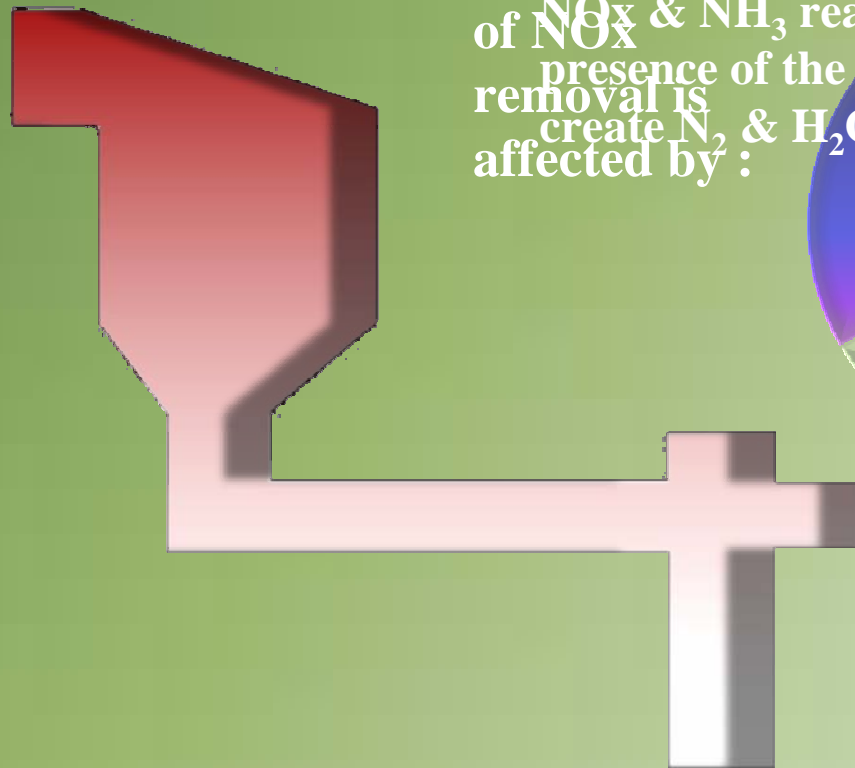
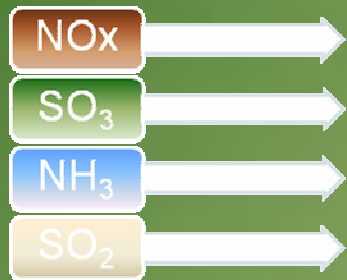


Remember,
there is no
straight path to
correct gas
chemistry,

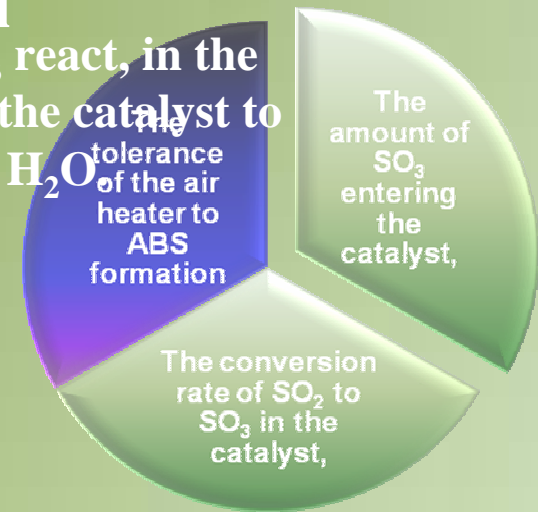
NO_x Reduction/NH₃ Control

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Integrated NO_x Control



The total level of NO_x & NH₃ react, in the presence of the catalyst to create N₂ & H₂O. The removal is affected by:

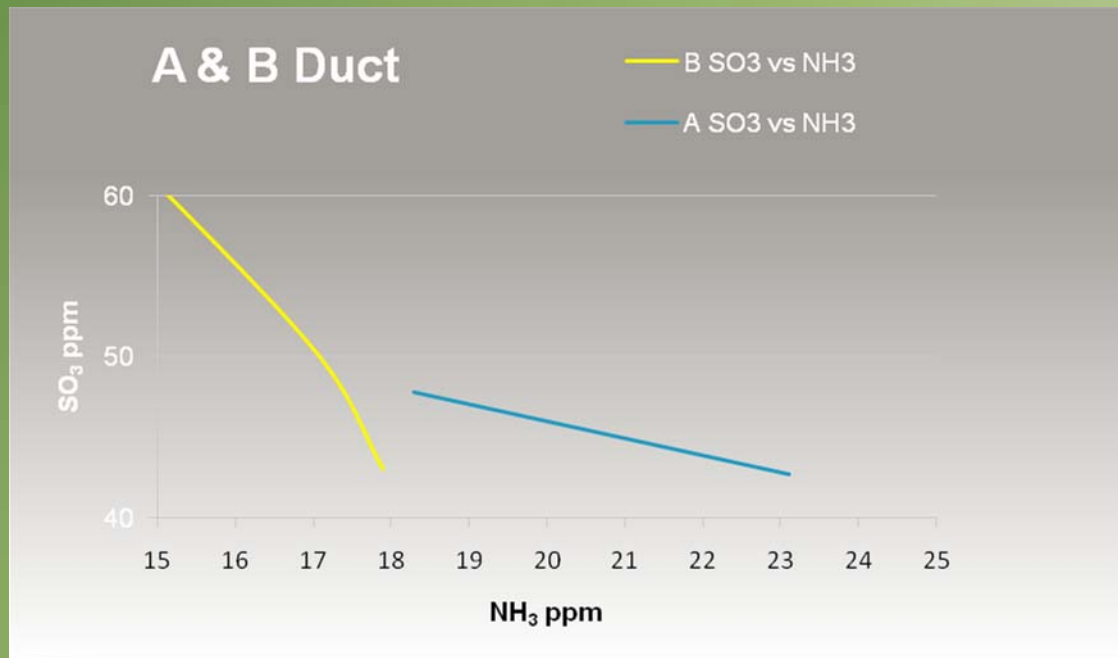


Effects of SCR Inlet SO_3

For a fixed NH_3 flow rate:

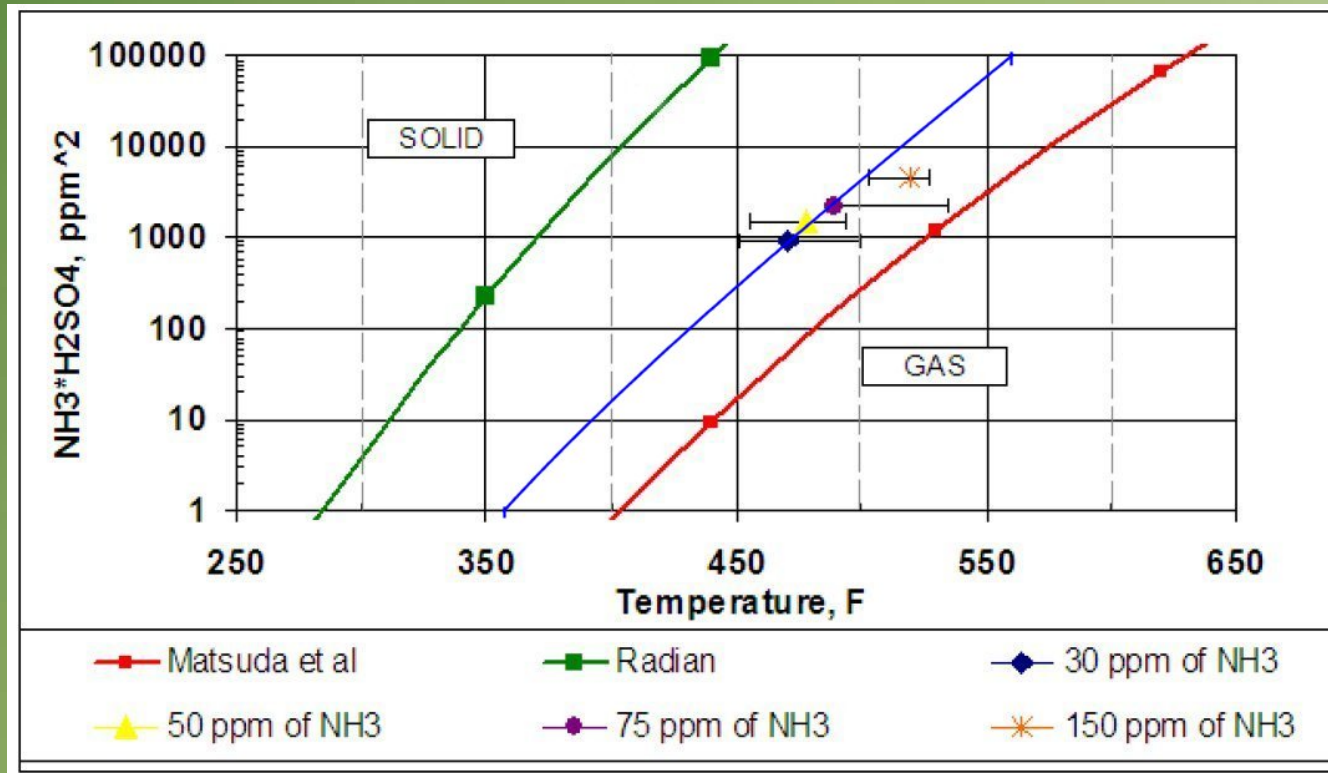


But where do NH_3/SO_3 combine and what happens in the catalyst

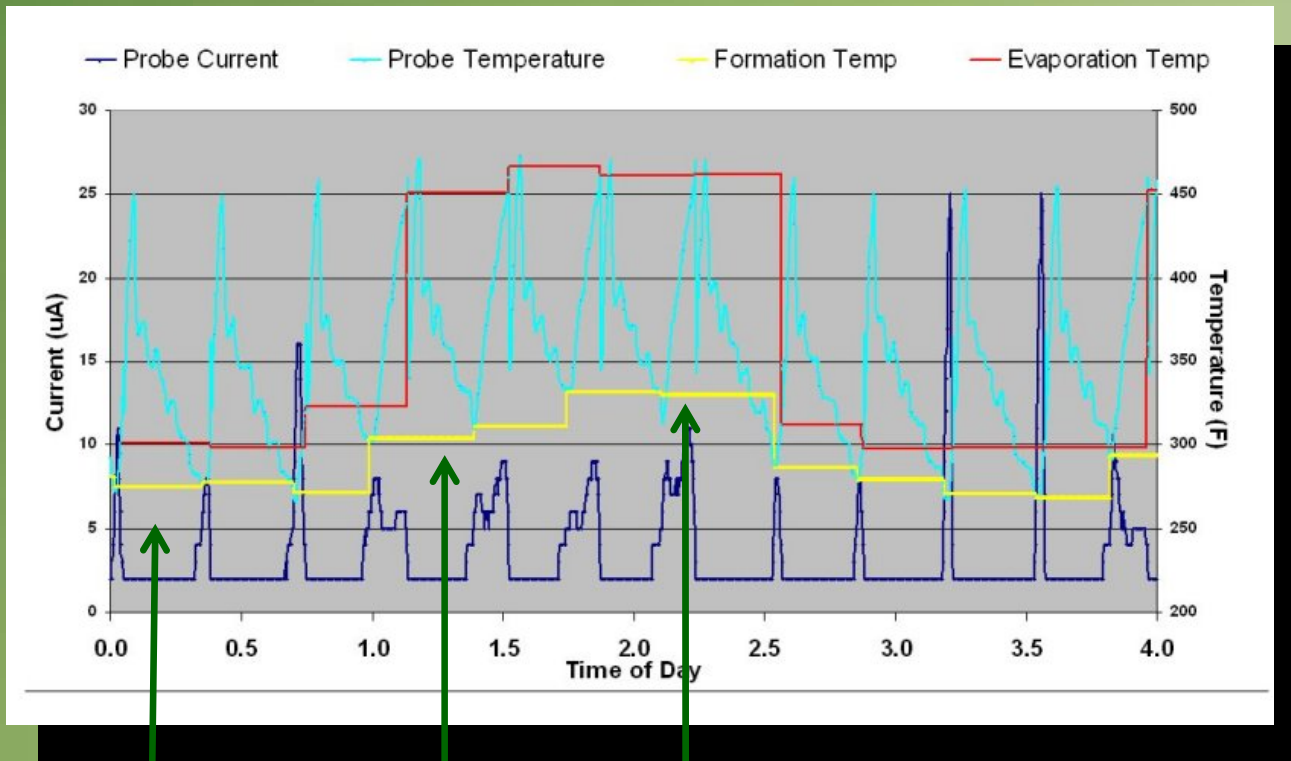


At Duct Temp of 650F ABS Vapor may have already formed

UCI Work $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3$ Multiple



Sensory Control of NH₃ Flow



Insufficient
NH₃

Optimal
NH₃

Excess
NH₃

Work in progress:

Ongoing work suggests that the level of SO_3 present at the SCR inlet influences compounds formed in the catalyst:

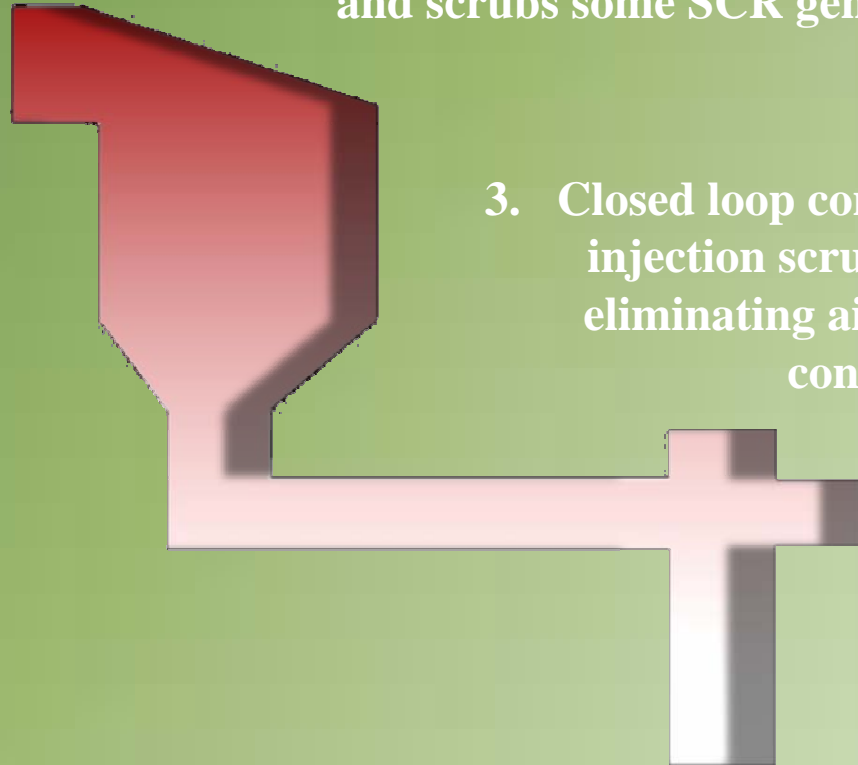
- High Inlet SO_3 may lead to high ABS and compromised NO_x reduction,
- Low inlet SO_3 may aid NO_x reduction in four ways:
 - NH_3 reacts with NO_x rather than SO_3 in the early catalyst layer,
 - NH_3/SO_3 ratio favors AS rather than ABS in the early catalyst layer,
 - Any ABS formation will be of a lower concentration due to a lower $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3$ multiple,
 - Reduced risk of ABS, and lower ABS vapor concentrations allow a lower SCR minimum operating temperature

Integrated NH₃/SO₃ Control

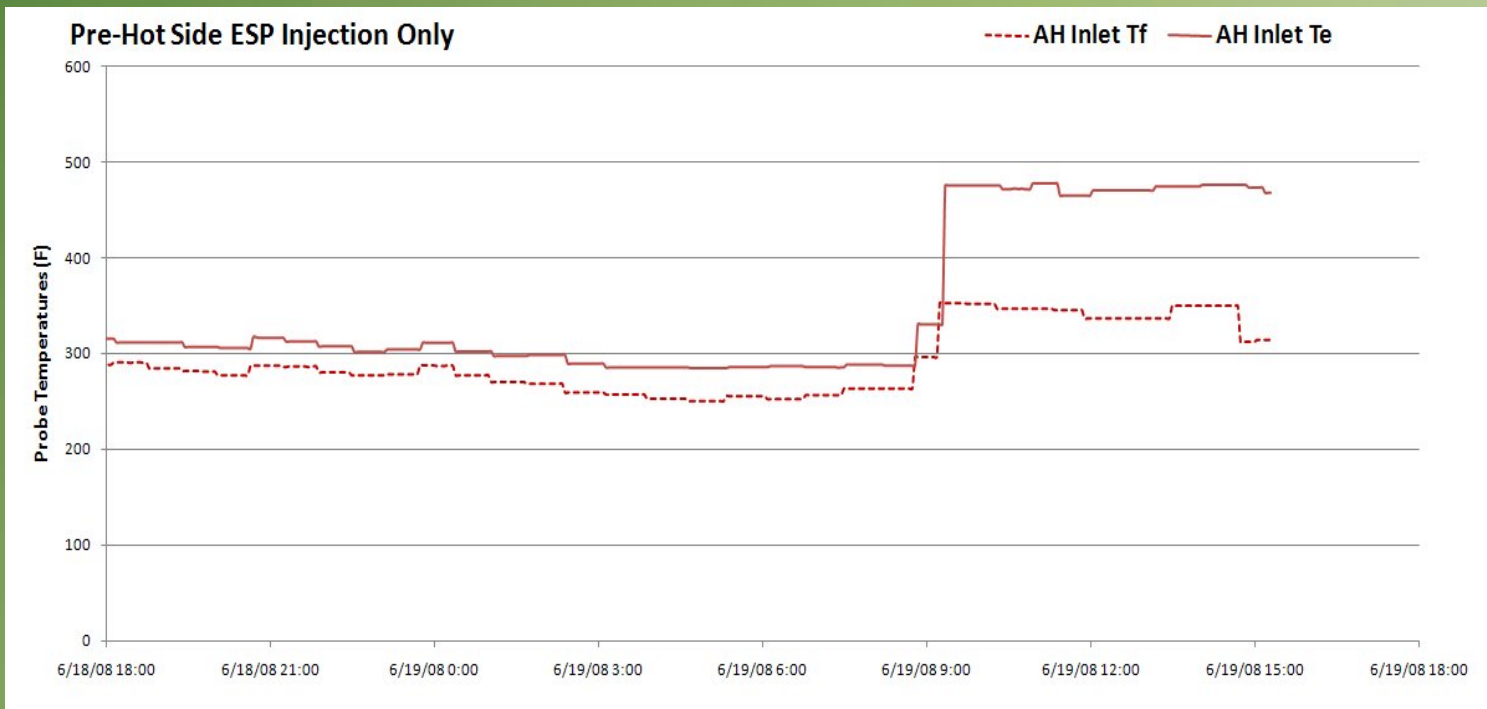
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Integrated NH_3/SO_3 Control

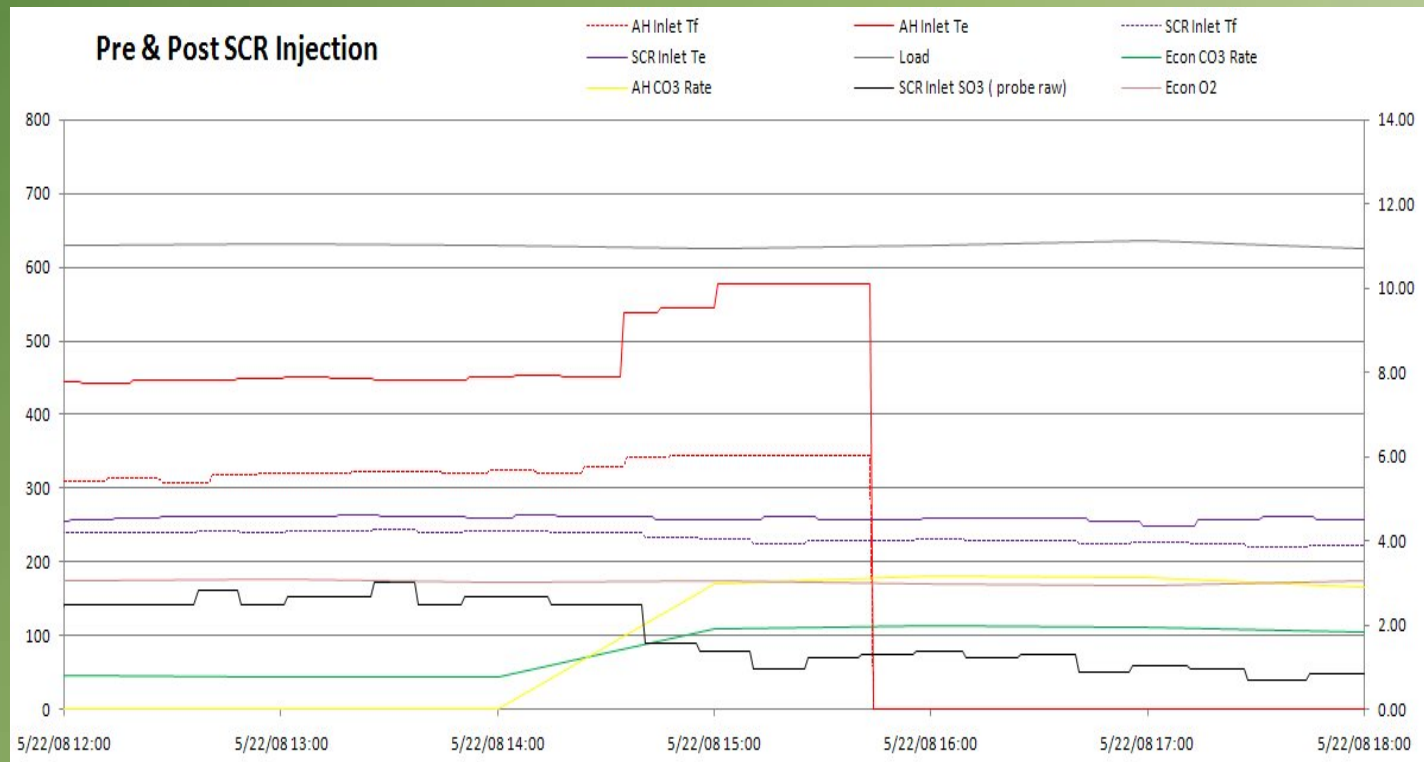
1. Control of SO_3 ahead of the SCR to 1 ppm through closed loop control of the pre-SCR injection process
2. Aggressive NH_3 injection in the presence of reduced inlet SO_3 improves marginal NO_x performance and scrubs some SCR generated SO_3 .
3. Closed loop control of post SCR injection scrubs residual SO_3 eliminating air heater fouling concerns.



Pre-SCR Injection Only

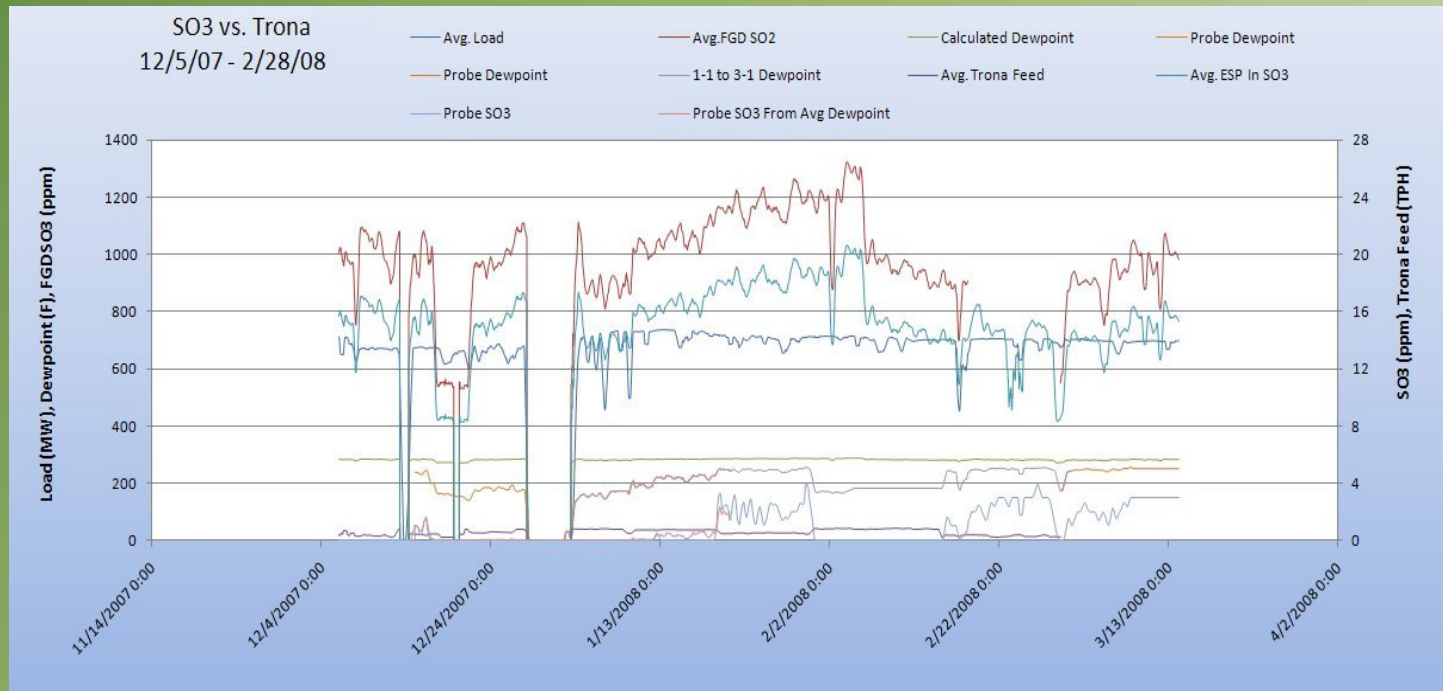


Pre & Post SCR Injection



Post AH Injection for Blue Plume

- Closed loop control for the purpose of commercial cost control is easy and effective



Dynamic Air Heater Cleaning

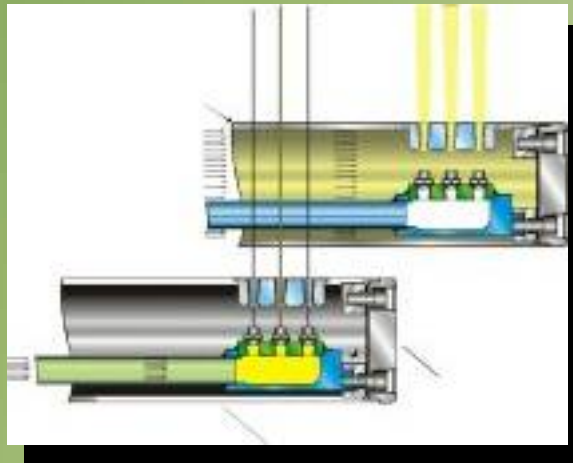
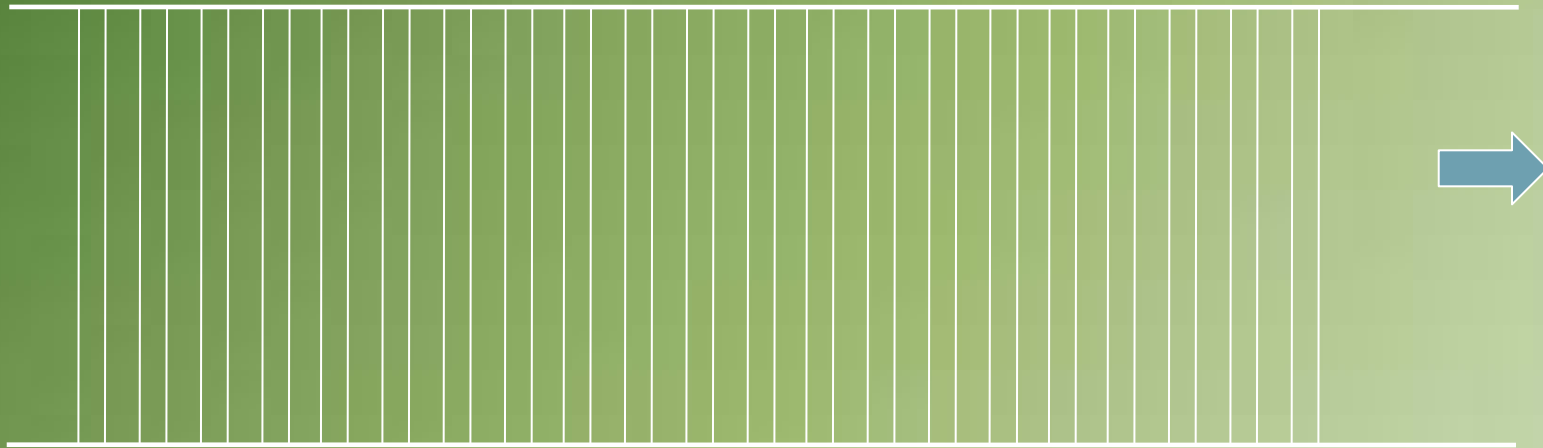
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Air Heater Sootblowing

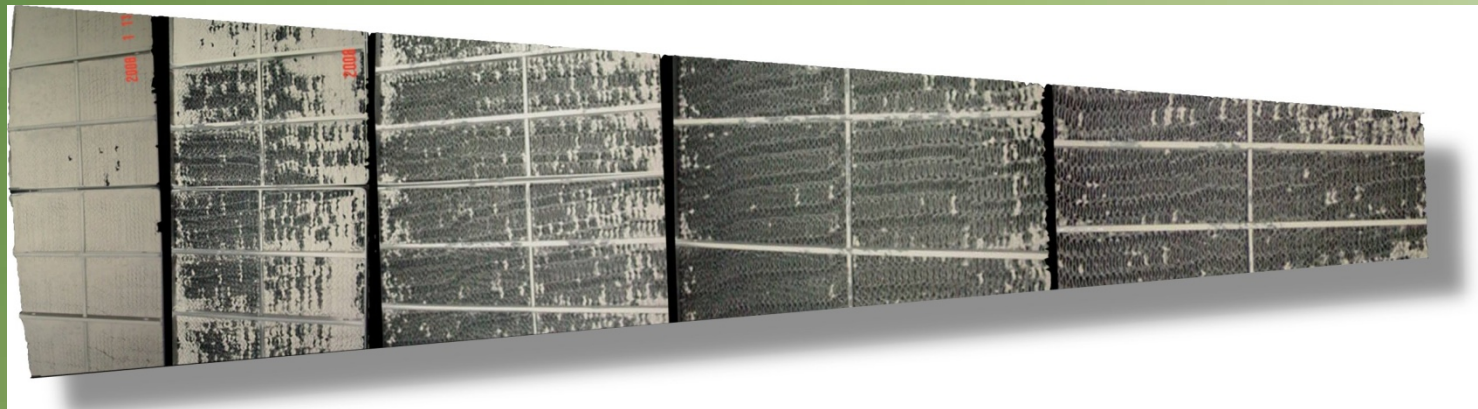


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Penetration Depth vs. Linear Speed



Fouling Distance from Hub



Outermost
Baskets

←
Increasing Fouling

Innermost
Baskets

Patent Pending Process

The Breen Dynamic AH Cleaning Process:



- Positions the Cleaning head at a fixed incremental position
- Controls the AH rotational speed to match the indexed position of the cleaning head
- Assures complete penetration of the cleaning media
- Eliminates AH Pressure Drop problems

BELEWS CREEK EXPERIENCE CLEANING SAH

ABS and Acid Deposition Mitigation

Scott Thomas, P.E.

Belews Creek, Duke Energy Carolinas

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History

- **Two Howden (Ljungström® Design) Vertical Shaft Regenerative air heaters (SAH)**
- **33VN - approx 45' dia w/ 48 element (pie) sections - 21.5' x 80''**
- **29'' CS DU hot end w/ 41'' Epoxy coated DU cold end**
- **Air Heater - shaft driven w/ Redundant VFD A/C motors**
- **Two Clyde Bergman Multiple Fluid Retractable Soot-blowers (JetBlower®)**
 - **Top blower - Steam / LP (100psi/ water flow @ 175gpm) / HP Water (2900psi@ 36 gpm)**
 - **Bottom blower - Steam / HP Water (2900psi @ 36 gpm)**
- **HP Pump Skid – Delivers 72 gpm @2900 psi - positive displacement pump (one or two blower operation)**

Dual Media Nozzles



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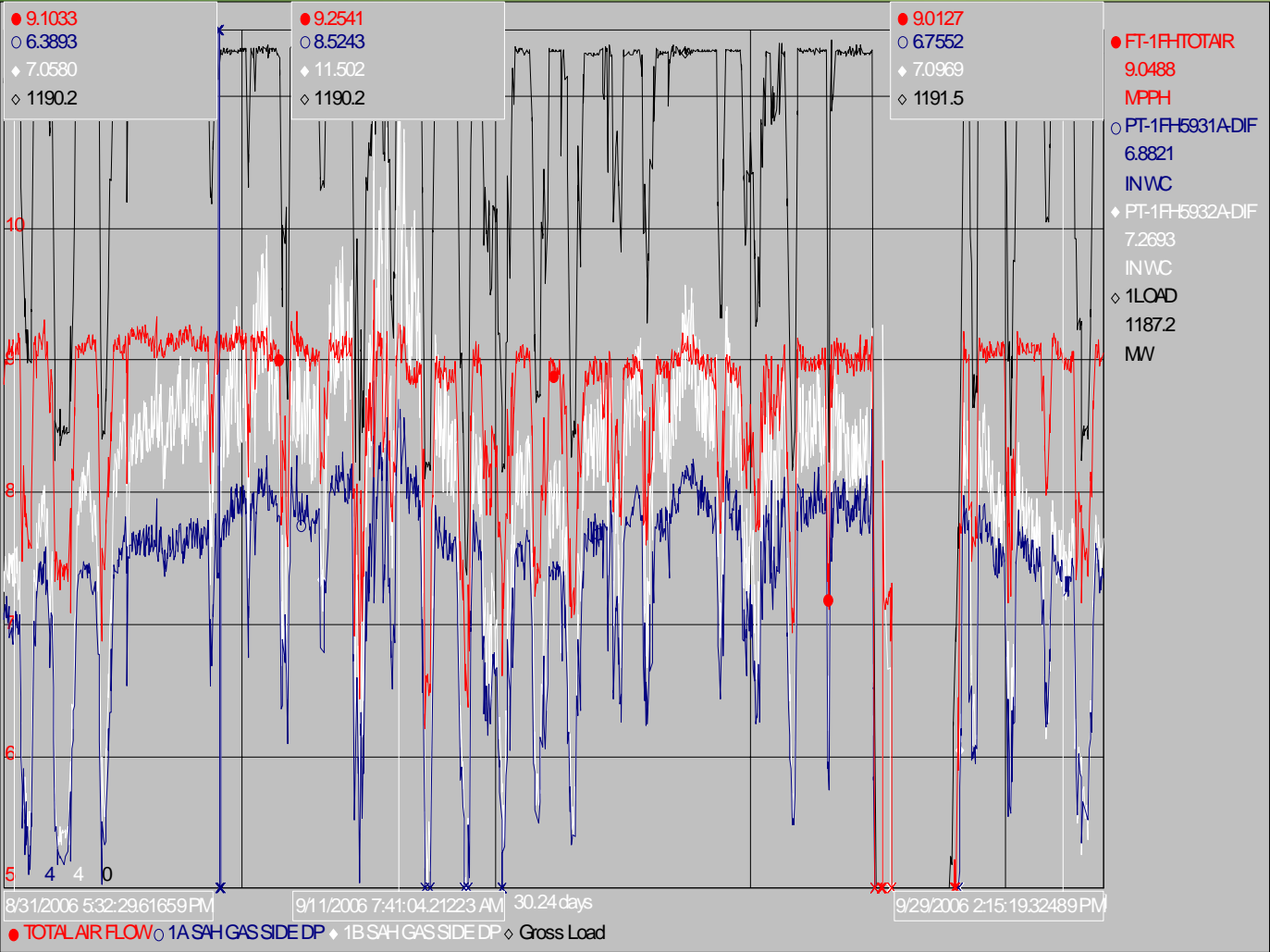
Belews Creek SAH Fouling History

- 2003 – U1 SAH experience high dP w/o NH₃ injection (acid deposition due to high Sulfur fuel and low inlet air temps)
- 2004 – SAH fire investigation (root cause) identified issue with off line cleaning process
- 2005 (July) – SAH soot-blower (Jetblower) control modified – Variable Speed Control for off-line water cleaning (algorithm also included for VSC operation while soot-blowing) – Excellent Off-line cleaning results
- 2006 (Jan)- Lower NO_x limits (BCU1 - 0.075 lb/MMBtu / BCU2 - 0.065 lb/MMBtu)– Resulting in Higher NH₃ injection Rates w/ more ABS fouling

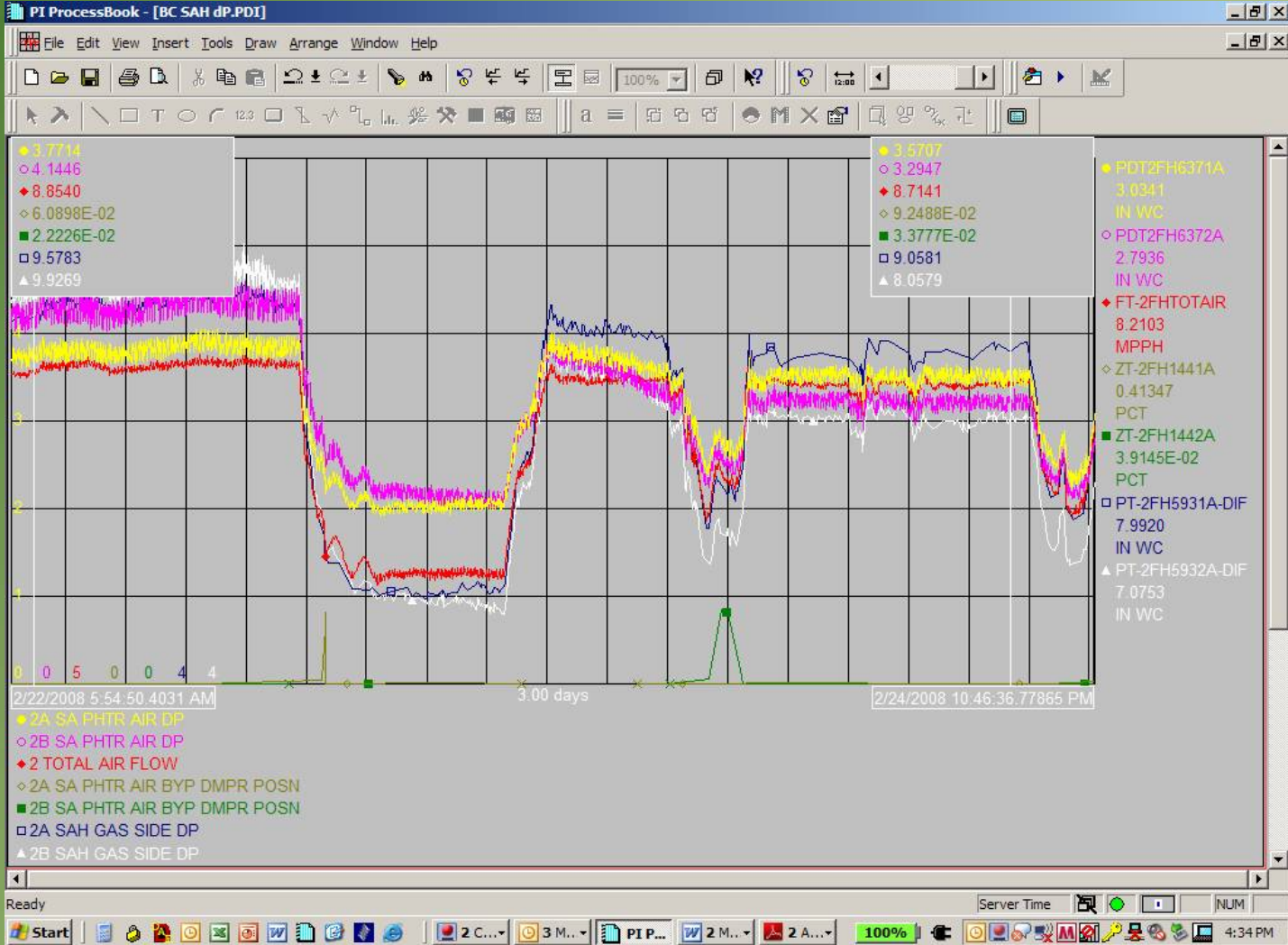
Belews Creek SAH History (cont')

- 2006 (March) – U2 prior to spring outage 2A SAH Test - 1m was cleaned on-line
- 2006 (April) – U2 SAH inspected during spring outage – no SAH issues noted – test area was visibly cleaner
- 2006 (Sept) – U1 dP increases - trial was initiated for LSBB Jetblower operation–) (air side dP dropped from 4.6% to 2.9%)

On-line Low Speed Steam Blow



On-line HP Water Wash



Belews Creek WPI – What was the Benefit

- Eliminated two scheduled outages per year
- Reduced forced outage time – SAH cleaning not mandatory (36 hrs FO time - one shift to clean drain hoppers – 2 shifts to wash)
- Off-line cleaning is more efficient – 24 hrs vs 48 hrs
- Lowered CCE setpoint - reduced DGL
- Reduction in NO_x – Raised NH₃ slip
- Eliminated hot side element damage (\$\$)

- Summer 2008 – Noticed 2B Primary AH Pluggage Issues

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- ◎ De-NO_x, SO₃ mitigation and Air Heater delta P are not stand alone issues,
- ◎ NH₃ Injection and SO₃ Mitigation can, and should, be controlled as a combined system,
- ◎ Advantages:
 - Improved NO_x Reduction
 - Reduced chemical usage
 - Improved heat rate
 - Avoided Air Heater delta P

Conclusions

- ⦿ Chemical injection processes must be controlled and optimized
- ⦿ Dynamic, low speed, air heater cleaning can provide a reliable insurance policy against disturbances in a tightly balanced chemical injection process.

Thank You Questions

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